

Hab. Borneo : Kuching, Sarawak.

This species also belongs to the *Crossotarsi subdepressi*, and only differs from *C. fragmentus* in size and in the elytra being less excised at the apex (fig. 2).

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

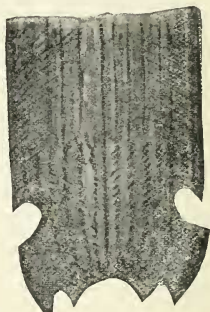


Fig. 1.—*Crossotarsus fragmentus*, sp. n.

Fig. 2.—*Crossotarsus fractus*, sp. n.

XXXIII.—*On new Species of Histeridæ and Notices of others.*
By G. LEWIS, F.L.S.

THE last paper on this family by me was published in July 1911; the present is the thirty-eighth of the series.

In all the papers, when referring to the genera *Trypanæus* and *Trypeticus* I have wrongly assigned the masculine forms to the female and the female to the male. Marseul and other writers have committed the same error. In 1853, when Marseul first began the study of the group he described the sexes as species, and although warned by Monsieur A. Sallé, who had seen the insects in their natural habitat, he was not convinced of the truth of the matter.

The doubt having arisen as to the sexes of *Trypanæus* and its ally *Trypeticus*, specimens were sent to Dr. Sharp for his opinion, and he, having dissected them, reported that the sexes have hitherto been reversed by describers. In order to

make this doubly certain, other specimens were sent to Mr. F. Muir in Honolulu, who has examined them thoroughly; his results are given in the following note and drawings:—

“The large *Trypanæus thoracicus* (marked ♂) is a female; the spermatheca is globular, large, and chitinized. I then opened up the *T. ensifer* and *Trypeticus* marked ♀, and found them both to be males. I have therefore not opened the specimens marked ♂. They are both of the Histerid type, but very feebly chitinized. *Trypanæus* is much larger, and the last abdominal segment (hidden beneath pygidium) is simple, while in *Trypeticus* the last abdominal segment is complex, with a pair of lateral struts and a large median plate (all chitinized invaginations of the last segment and not phallic). *Cm 2* is very long in these two forms, and the ædeagus can be drawn into the abdomen a long way, and one is apt to destroy it if one tries to only take off the last segment of abdomen.

“*Trypeticus fagi* (figs. 1 & 2).—The last abdominal segment lies under the pygidium, the lateral edges being extended forward into the abdomen as two small struts (*d*); immediately within the segment is the usual ‘cloaca,’ with the anal opening on the dorsal face, and the ventral aspect extending into the abdomen as the second connecting membrane (*cm 2*) which connects the base of the ædeagus to the body-wall. In this case this membrane is of great length and allows the ædeagus to be withdrawn into or thrust out of the abdomen to a great extent. From each side of the base of the connecting membrane there is a long, thin, chitinized strut running forward into the abdomen; from the ventral edge of the ‘cloaca,’ between these two struts, there are two thin semi-membranous plates: the upper one (*c*) is somewhat spindle-shaped in outline, and slightly more chitinized along the margin than in the middle; the ventral one is angular (*b*), and also more chitinized on the margin than in the middle. The two plates and the lateral struts have similar origin, viz. by the invagination of the base of the second connecting membrane; a section through the struts near their base shows them to be hollow, with chitinized walls, and the plates consist of two membranes closely applied together. The lateral lobes are long and slender, semi-chitinized except at the tips, the chitinization extending a little way down the cylindrical basal piece. The median lobe is long, slender, and cylindrical, and very slightly chitinized, with the median orifice at the apex. The basal piece is about one and a half times the length of the lateral lobes,

Fig. 1.

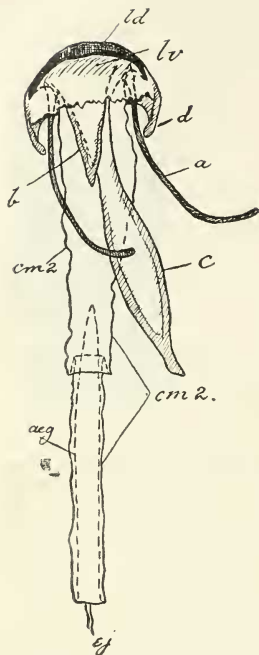
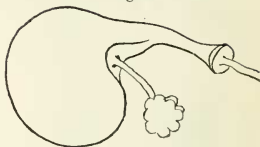


Fig. 4.



cylindrical and membranous, without any sharp line of demarcation at junction with the connecting membrane; there appears to be no specialized internal sac.

Trypanæus ensifer (fig. 3).—The last abdominal segment, which is hidden under the pygidium, is of a simple nature, without any struts; the second connecting membrane, which is very long, joins directly on to the ventral plate, and sends out no struts or plates into the abdomen. The basal piece is cylindrical (*bp*), about two and a half times the length of the lateral lobes, membranous, with two lines more highly chitinized extending from the base of the lateral lobes to end of basal piece; the lateral lobes (*ll*) are sub-cylindrical, more highly chitinized than the basal piece except

Fig. 2

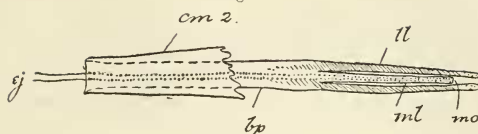


Fig. 3.

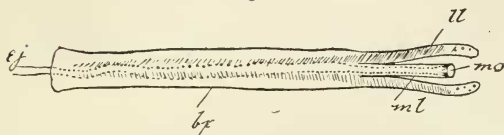


Fig. 1.—Last abdominal segment and ædeagus of *Trypeticus fagi* viewed from below. *ld*=last dorsal plate; *lv*=last ventral plate; *cm 2*=second connecting membrane; *aeq*=ædeagus; *ej*=ejaculatory duct; *a* and *d*=struts; *b* and *c*=plates.

Fig. 2.—Ædeagus of *Trypeticus fagi*, Lew.

Fig. 3.—Ædeagus of *Trypanæus ensifer*, Mars.

Fig. 4.—Receptaculum seminis of *Trypanæus thoracicus*, Fabr., ♀.

at the tips; the median lobe is cylindrical, membranous, with median orifice at apex; the ejaculatory duct within the ædeagus is slightly enlarged and its surface bears 'herring-bone' striations.

"*Trypanæus thoracicus* (fig. 4).—The receptaculum seminis (spermatheca) is large, irregular flask-shape."

List of Species.

<i>Hololepta umbratilis</i> .	<i>Plæsius acutidens</i> .
— <i>baulnyi</i> , Mars.	<i>Platylister habitus</i> .
— <i>vagata</i> .	<i>Ebisia exortiva</i> , Lew.
— <i>cavata</i> .	<i>Hister quadrimaculatus</i> , L.
— <i>curta</i> , Mars.	<i>Pachycærus baconi</i> .
<i>Teretriosoma paratum</i> .	<i>Pelorus fraudator</i> .
— <i>stebbingi</i> , Lew.	— <i>densistriatus</i> .
— <i>cristatum</i> , Lew., ♀.	<i>Discoscelis curvata</i> .

Hololepta umbratilis, sp. n.

Oblonga, subdepressa, nigra, nitida; fronte bistriata, striis brevibus; pronoto lateribus anguste punctato; elytris striis 1 brevi, 2 interrupta; propygidio parce, in medio tenuiter punctato; pygidio vix dense punctato; tibiis anticis 4-dentatis.

L. 10 mill. (absque mandibulis).

Oblong, depressed, black and shining; forehead with two short transverse striæ; the thorax has a narrow band of lateral punctures sparsely set and not quite on the edge, the lateral stria passes the basal angle and also the anterior angle, the male has no emargination or fovea; the elytra, striæ, subhumeral rather wide and shortened before and behind, first dorsal basal and about one-quarter of the elytral length, second broken not far from the base; the propygidium is wholly punctured, but somewhat sparingly, and the points on the disc are smaller than those on the sides; the pygidium is somewhat densely punctured and the points are again smaller on the median area, the apex is narrowly smooth; the anterior tibiæ are 4-dentate, the two apical teeth have a common base.

The form of this species is distinctly oblong and like *Hololepta caracasica*, Mars., and *Lioderma pervalidum*, Blais.; it has the disc of the propygidium punctate, a characteristic seldom seen in either genus.

Hab. Argentina.

Hololepta baulnyi, Mars.

Marseul (Mon. p. 399, 1857) described the female of this species; the male has no carina on the mentum, the anterior thoracic angle is feebly notched, and the fossette is deep and oval and near, but not in, the angle.

Hololepta vagata, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovalis, depressa, nigra, nitida; pronoto lateribus parce punctulato; elytris striis 2 dorsalibus brevissimis, 1^a appendiculata; propygidio toto sparsim punctulato; pygidio dense punctato.

L. 7 mm. (absque mandibulis).

Oblong-oval, depressed, black and shining; the forehead feebly impressed and without stria, mentum of the male is not carinate, mandibles slightly swollen in the middle, the vertex of the head has two small foveæ (doubtful as to being constant); the thorax, lateral margin with a band of rather fine punctures not densely set, anterior angle minutely notched, with a rather deep circular fossette close to the edge; the elytra, the outer basal stria has a short and straight apical appendage; the propygidium has scattered punctures, but at no point are the punctures close together, and the median area is almost free of them, apically there are two shallow impressions; the pygidium is closely punctate; the

prosternum is slightly constricted before the coxæ; anterior tibiæ 4-dentate.

This species differs chiefly from *cavata* in the mentum not being distinctly carinate in the male, in the form of the thoracic fovea, and in the punctuation of the propygidium.

Hab. Sukabumi (2000 feet), West Java.

Hololepta cavata, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovalis, depressa, nigra, nitida; pronoto lateribus sparsim punctulato; elytris striis 2 dorsalibus brevissimis, 1^a appendiculata; propygidio circum punctato; pygidio dense punctato.

L. 8-8½ mill. (absque mandibulis).

Oblong-oval, depressed, black and shining; the head, surface with microscopic punctures, without striæ, forehead impressed, the mentum is very feebly carinate in the male; the thorax has a few lateral punctures chiefly in the anterior area, the anterior angle is not notched nor emarginate, but close behind the angle there is a shallow fovea almost circular in outline; the elytra has two basal striæ well-marked, the first having a short appendage; the propygidium has an external circle of punctures, the lateral points are the largest, but apically there are two clusters joining together, and here the punctures are most dense; the pygidium is densely punctate; the prosternum is slightly constricted before the coxæ; the anterior tibiæ are 4-dentate.

The general characters of this small species are similar to those of *baulnyi*, but the thoracic fossette in the male is different in form and position.

Hab. Ruby Mines, Burmah (*Doherty*).

Note.—Clean and bright specimens of *Hololepta curta*, Mars., *Hister curvatus*, Er., and *Scapomegas auritus*, Mars., are distinctly bluish, although they have all been described as black.

Teretriosoma paratum, sp. n.

Subcylindricum, cyaneum, nitidum, undique dense et fortiter punctatum, pedibus piceis; elytris transversim basi impressis; prosterno grosse punctato; mesosterno haud marginato, antice in medio obtuse arcuato; a metasterno leviter distincto; propygidio dense punctulato.

L. 2¾ mill.

Cylindrical, blue, shining, above rather densely and rather coarsely punctate; legs obscurely brown; the head closely

punctate, with an obsolete smooth spot on the vertex; the thorax is closely punctate outwardly and scarcely less so on the disc, marginal stria complete; the elytra are similarly punctate, with a transverse impression near the base; the pygidia, the punctuation is slightly finer than that of the elytra, the carina on the pygidium is well marked; the prosternum punctate, punctures smaller and less close anteriorly; the mesosternum is immarginate anteriorly and the metasternal suture is fine but visible, surface punctate; the metasternum is somewhat irregularly punctured, and the first abdominal segment is evenly punctate; the scape of the antennæ in ♂ is furnished with flavous hair.

This species is much less robust and smaller than *festivum*, Lew. (which measures $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.), and the surface punctuation is coarser and more dense, especially noticeable on the thoracic disc and on the scutellar region. The metasternal suture is not visible in *festivum*. Both species agree in the form of the mesosternum, anteriorly it is arched in outline, not acuminate.

Hab. Iatahy, Province of Goyas. Four examples.

Teretriosoma stebbingi, Lew. Ann. N. Hist. viii. p. 380
(1901).

♀. *cristatum*, Lew. l. c. p. 381.

After examining a series of the species, I find that the characters I relied on as being specific are sexual. I took the long palish hair on the scape of the antenna for a masculine character; the male has a pilosity, but it is much less conspicuous. Dr. Sharp has kindly made dissections of this species.

Plæsius acutidens, sp. n.

Oblongus, niger, nitidus; fronte distincte bistriata; pronoto stria marginali antice interrupta; propygidio margine antice anguste lævi, postice haud dense punctato; pygidio subconvexo parum transverso; prosterno haud striato.

L. 10 mm.

Oblong, black and shining; forehead bistrate, surface with some fine punctures, mandibles sparsely punctulate, with a small but acute tooth on the inner edge; the thorax, marginal stria interrupted behind the head; the elytra, inner subhumeral stria shortened before and behind, outer very short and median, first dorsal apical and shortened before the middle 2-3 apical very short, punctiform or

obsolete; the propygidium has a narrow smooth margin anteriorly, otherwise it is punctate but not densely; the pygidium is very feebly convex and not very closely punctured; the prosternum is without striæ; the mesosternum, stria interrupted behind the emargination; the femora are smooth.

The thoracic and dorsal striæ are almost similar to those of *ellipticus*, Mars.; but *acutidens* differs in being oblong, the mandibles with a small acute tooth only, and the pygidium is very slightly convex and not very closely punctate. I have not seen an example of *ellipticus* with the first dorsal stria complete, as figured by Marseul, but his species is well-known and specimens are in most collections. *P. ellipticus* has the "pygidium bombé, densément punctué."

Hab. Isle of Batian (*Doherty*).

Platylister habitus, sp. n.

Ovatus, parum convexus, niger, nitidus; fronte concava; pronoto stria laterali haud interrupta; elytris striis 1-2 integris, 3 in medio interrupta; propygidio transversim punctato; pygidio margine haud elevato; mesosterno stria integra; tibiis anticis 4-dentatis.

L. $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 mill.

Oval, rather convex above, black and shining; forehead concave, stria fine, complete and nearly straight anteriorly; the thorax, marginal stria complete, parallel to the sides, slightly bent inwards at the basal angle; scutellar fovea clear but shallow; the elytra, first stria complete, second very slightly shortened at the base where the interstice is widest, third widely interrupted in the middle, apical portion longest but varying in length; the propygidium is irregularly transversely punctured in the middle; the pygidium is similarly punctate at the base and in the middle, but posteriorly the points are smaller and fewer, there is no rim; the prosternal keel is a little narrowed before the coxæ; the mesosternum, marginal stria complete, fine and close to the edge at the emargination but leaving it laterally; the anterior tibiæ are 4-dentate.

The form of the pygidium and of the mesosternal stria are good distinguishing characters for this species. *P. platypygus*, Mars., is seemingly similar, but the forehead of *habitus* is not concave nor punctate, and the stria is feeble, not strong.

Hab. Paumomu River, New Guinea (*Loria*). In the Genoa Museum and in my own collection.

Eblisia exortiva, Lew. Ann. Mus. Genova, vi. p. 636 (1888).

This species appears as an *Idister* in my catalogue of 1905, but as the tarsal grooves are not curved, it is well to place it in *Eblisia* until further revision of the genus is made.

Hister quadrimaculatus, L.

Herr H. Bickhardt has furnished this species with a twentieth name, one suggested by its superficial coloration. Not long since four other names were given on similar trivial characters, and I think that the multiplication of names of this kind is much to be deprecated.

Pachycrærus baconi, sp. n.

Oblongus, parum convexus, niger, nitidus; fronte punctata, stria integra; pronoto stria laterali antice interrupta; elytris striis 1-3 integris, 4-5 suturalique brevibus, margine apicali punctato; prosterno angustato bistriato, striis parallelis; mesosterno stria arcuata; pygidio vix dense punctato; tibiis anticis 5-dentatis.
L. $2\frac{2}{3}$ -3 mill.

Oblong, rather convex, black and shining; the forehead feebly convex, distinctly and somewhat closely punctured, stria complete and rather fine; the thorax punctured like the head except in the scutellar region where the points are finer, lateral stria rather near the edge and it ceases behind the eye; the elytra, apical margin punctate, dorsal striæ 1-3 complete, 4 dimidiate, 5 short not reaching the apex nor the middle of the disc, sutural shortened at the apex and reaching the disc, subhumeral very short and basal; the propygidium and pygidium are rather closely punctured, the latter is not smooth at the apex; the prosternum, the keel is narrow and the lateral striæ parallel; the mesosternum is obtusely acuminate anteriorly and the stria arched not marginal; the anterior tibiæ are 5-dentate.

This species is very similar to *P. verulamii*, Lew.; it is a little smaller and slightly narrower. Both have a narrow prosternal keel and the mesosternal stria of each is of similar outline. The punctuation of the head, thorax, and pygidium is very distinct in *baconi* and the thoracic stria is similar in both species, but the lateral margin is widest in *verulamii*.

Hab. Errer River, Abyssinia. Eight examples.

Pelorurus fraudator, sp. n.

Breviter ovalis, supra depressus, nigro-æneus, nitidus, elytris viridi-cæruleis, pygidio rufo; fronte depressa, punctulata, lateribus marginata; pronoto lateribus punctato; elytris striis 1-4 integris geminatis, 5 suturalique simplicibus; propygidio parce punctato; pygidio convexo, tenuissime punctulato; mesosterno bisinuato marginato; tibiis anticis 6-denticulatis.

L. $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

This species is very similar to *glaucopterus*, Mars., from Natal, but the thorax has a wide antescutellar space smooth, the inner subhumeral stria is somewhat irregular and broken anteriorly, the fifth dorsal stria is single, with a short apical appendage parallel to it but not joined.

There are only ten species of this genus known and they all appear to be local and restricted in their distribution. The measurements given for this and *densistriatus* show that specimens vary much in size.

Hab. Beira (A. P. Sheppard); Matopos (Guy A. K. Marshall).

Pelorurus densistriatus, sp. n.

Breviter ovalis, supra depressus, niger, subopacus, pygidio apice obscure rufo; fronte punctulata; pronoto lateribus sat fortiter punctato, disco lævi; elytris striis 1-5 dorsalibus geminatis interstitiis striatis, suturali in medio furcata; pygidio apice utrinque compresso, punctato; prosterno lobo antico grosse punctato; tibiis anticis denticulatis.

L. 3-4 mill.

Oval, somewhat short, depressed above, black and a little opaque; the head, forehead impressed, surface punctulate and margined laterally; the thorax punctured at the sides, disc smooth, scutellar puncture bilinear, being divided in the middle, marginal stria complete, posterior rim punctured opposite the second and third dorsal striæ; the elytra, dorsal striæ 1-5 geminate but not very distinctly joined at the base, the outer pairs have interstitial striæ which render the true striæ less apparent; the sutural stria is not geminate, but it has a short branch on the discal area obliquely pointing outwards, the suture itself is finely marginate; the propygidium has punctures of varying sizes, which are largest and more close on the anterior half; the pygidium, the anterior portion is slightly convex and smooth, and from the middle of this area runs a smooth carina to the apical margin, on each side of the carina the pygidium is compressed, the surface distinctly punctured and obscurely red;

the prosternum, anterior lobe densely and coarsely punctured, keel with smaller and variously sized points less closely set, striæ widen out posteriorly (in one example the striæ are obliterated between the coxæ); the mesosternum is pointed like the keel, the marginal and the transverse striæ are crenate; the metasternum has a median furrow and a cluster of large punctures on each side at its base; the anterior tibiæ are denticulate.

The furcation or branch in the sutural stria is remarkable and also the fine marginal stria along the suture; it is not the ordinary sutural stria and the form of the pygidium is exceptional.

Hab. Harrar, Abyssinia (*G. Christensen*).

Discoscelis curvata, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovata, convexa, nigra, nitida; fronte tenuiter impressa, stria inconspicua; pronoto impunctato, stria marginali post oculos interrupta; elytris striis subhumerali interna basi abbreviata, 1-4 integris, 4 incurvata, 5 abbreviata, suturali dimidiata; propygidio vix grosse punctato; prosterno bistriato; mesosterno tenuissime marginato; tibiis valde dilatatis.

L. $6\frac{1}{4}$ mill.

Oblong-oval, convex, black and shining; the head impunctate, slightly impressed in front, frontal stria very fine, almost obsolete; the thorax, surface smooth, lateral stria near the edge, continuing at the base as far as the first dorsal stria, anteriorly it is interrupted behind the eyes, but it is continued as a straight line behind the head, scutellar puncture small and shallow; the elytra, the inner subhumeral stria is a little shortened at the base, outer humeral is broken behind the middle, the dorsal striæ 1-3 are complete, 2 markedly turning inwards at the base, the fourth stria is complete and like the second turns in at the base and continues along it nearly to the suture, 5 apical and rather short, sutural apical and almost dimidiate; the propygidium is somewhat coarsely punctured, punctures somewhat irregular and not closely set, the points of the pygidium are smaller; the prosternum is bistriate, striæ widening out between the coxæ and are near together anteriorly; the mesosternum has a fine marginal stria which is straight anteriorly and not easily seen, behind the marginal stria is an arched stria clearly marked and common to it and the metasternum; the tibiæ are widely dilated.

I have assigned this species to *Discoscelis*, notwithstanding its large size.

Hab. Mar de Hespanha, Minas Geraes, Brazil.